

Amendments

Former independent claim 1 belonging to the apparatus category of claims has been amended by addition of the features of former claim 2. Full support can therefore be found and no subject-matter has been added extending beyond content of the application as filed. In the written opinion, the examiner has considered all of the former independent claims to be novel, and we do not raise any objections against this finding. The reason for adding features to claim 1 is merely for the purpose of clarifying in what way the inventive idea and explicitly distinguish the amended set of claims from documents cited against the present invention.

Novelty

The cited documents WO 02/13132 (Joyce et al.) and GB 2 360 862 (Harrison), which in the following will be referred to as D1 and D2 respectively, do not include all features of the amended independent claim 1 and the originally filed independent claims 18 and 20. Thus, claims 1, 18 and 20 as well as their respective dependent claims 2-17 and 19, are considered novel.

Inventive step

D1 is considered to represent the closest prior art since it discloses the most features in common with the present invention. This is also acknowledged by the examiner, and no objections are raised against the finding.

Using the wording of claim 1, D1 discloses

an apparatus for storage and distribution of individualised information concerning specific treatments, desires and identification in case of an emergency situation, comprising a first database, preferably a web-interfaced database, which is accessed by individuals from communication terminals, the individuals inputting or updating their own personalised information thereon, the first database including both identities and personalised information,

personalised information and identification is provided to and is displayed on the mobile communication terminal so as to assist personnel during an accident, medical or

emergency situation.

Claim 1 differs from D1 by

a second database, being adapted to retrieve information from the first database, which second database is in communication with at least one mobile communication terminal, the terminal having reading means adapted to determine and communicate to the second database the identity of a transponder carried by an individual,

the second database being adapted to match the identity of the transponder provided by the mobile communication terminal to the personalised information retrieved from the first database,

the first database is optimised for provision of user-friendliness, storage of exchangeable personalised information and allowing for simultaneous access by a large number of individuals, whereas the second database is optimised for reliability in operation and quick response.

The above distinguishing features have the technical effect that a large amount of information can be processed and divided in sub-pieces of information when being retrieved from the first database to the second database. Inconveniences related to unmanageable amounts of information, in particular redundant or even unnecessary information a particular recipient, are thus obviated.

Therefore, the objective problem to be solved by the present invention is to provide the right person with correct information at the right point of time.

The solution to the objective problem is related to using multiple databases in which a large amount of information is divided into sub-pieces, where each sub-piece being distributed in a form that is suitable for the particular recipient of information.

D1 describes a data retrieval device, associated system and method, incorporating a scanner for use with transponder tags. The object of the device of D1 is to provide an information storage and retrieval system in particular for use when there is a need for cheap and simple

tagging of a large number of items. Another requirement is that the large number of items can be remotely scanned.

A skilled person faced with the objective problem of providing the right person with correct information at the right point of time would, outgoing from the disclosure of D1, seek improvements in the direction of simplification and automation of remote scanning when using existing radio frequency identification devices (RFIDs). In this field, he would find the disclosure of D2.

With particular reference to D2, page 14, lines 20-25, one embodiment of the there described invention is exemplified. It reads *"...people would be issued with data storage tags which would allow access to medical history and condition. The advantage of such a system is that a large amount of data on an individual stored in a central database could be accessed remotely by tag readers. The tag, attached to or carried bon the person, could be read by medical staff, for example in emergency situations where the person is unable to communicate with the staff."*

Even though it is not easy to clearly imagine the result obtained by the skilled person when combining the disclosure of D1 with D2, it is certain that the large amount of data remotely accessible by tag readers would be seen as an advantage. However, it is believed that obtaining the mentioned large amount of information in an emergency situation requires the medical staff to screen and analyse the data during the actual emergency situation, when time is crucial. It is also beyond doubt that the likelihood of making fatal mistakes increases with the amount of data.

Therefore, the processing of information, i.e. large amounts of database content, is novel and inventive. This processing and adaptation to different needs of future recipients is made when retrieving information from the first database to the second database. Without at least two databases the processing if information to different needs would be impossible, irrespective of whether the skilled person has incentive to process the information or not. Moreover, the skilled person in this case has been lead away from the present invention by a combination of the disclosures of D1 and D2, stating that it would advantageous with a

large amount of data accessible instead of confusing and requiring screening and further analysis.

A feature of the present invention is that the first database is optimised for provision of user-friendliness, storage of exchangeable personalised information and allowing for simultaneous access by a large number of individuals. The second database is however optimised for reliability in operation and quick response, meaning that the information stored in the second database is segmented and adapted for retrieval by different professionals having different need. Different professionals could for instance be representatives from ambulance personnel, paramedics, nursing and hospital staff, insurance companies, employers, etc.

Advantages are not limited to the possibility of providing different professionals with different information, but also to be able to reduce the time for managing large amounts of data, for example for ambulance personnel having to scroll in order to find particulars in large amounts of information on their portable information and/or communication terminals. The information has already been screen when retrieved from the first database, which is beneficial also for reasons of secrecy and confidentiality.

Today, a medical case book (medical journal), possibly from different regions and hospitals, insurance information, employer and emergency information, a person's identity and particular desires can be obtained and gathered without tedious, manual data processing, even if the databases collected from have hardly anything in common. Due to the various new bridging technologies between databases of different kinds and origin, which bridging was formerly made manually, a monotonous work that required significant manpower, the present invention addresses an objective problem that has not been address before, at least not in this context.

Having considered this, to believe that the skilled person would not only realise the unexpected idea of the present invention, but also find solutions to the objective problem underlying the invention is highly unlikely. Thus, it is submitted that the present invention as described with reference to the present set of amended claims involves an inventive step.